DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$40
" " " 3 " 20
" " " 1 " 10
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 30
" " 3 " 15
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 20

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

A British Officer with the Yankee Army—His Description of General Grant.

The London *Star* publishes a letter addressed to a member of Parliament by a British field officer in active service, who has recently visited the Yankee army of the Potomac, from which we make the following extracts:

I proceeded to the front, after procuring the necessary letters of introduction at Washington. While at the latter place I visited Arlington Heights, Fort Whimple, and the line of defences, which consisted mainly of earthen forts, connected by a line of rifle pits. The lines appeared very extensive, and would require a large army to occupy them, failing which they would be as useful to the enemy as the defenders, for the forts are closed all around, and not liable to be raked from the rear. While at Washington I also visited the *Lincoln* Hospital, constructed for twenty five hundred patients. The arrangements are strikingly complete. The meals are conveyed to the several wards on hearers running on rails. The washing is done by steam, and the drying by centrifugal motion. Sisters of Charity reside in the hospital, attending the sick, and especially overlooking the cooking, &c.

I took the steamer at Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, *en route* for the headquarters of Gen. Grant at City Point, passing several monitors and quite a fleet of vessels in Hampton roads City Point is a beautiful spot, at the confluence of the Appomattox and James rivers.—It will certainly be one day the site of a large town. It struck me as very strange that, being the terminus of the railway from Petersburg, it should have been left undefended by the Confederates. I visited the wharves, store-rooms, &c., which are large, and appeared to contain every essential for an army. From hence Meade's army of the Potomac is supplied by railway. Trains run three times a day, stopping opposite each corps or division, where mule wagons receive and take the supplies to batteries, regiments, &c. They use seven miles of the old railway from City Point to Petersburg, and they have made several miles more in a southerly direction.

On presenting myself at headquarters and delivering my letter of introduction to the Commander in-chief into the hands of the Adjutant-General, I was received, without a moment's delay, by General Grant, who gave me a most cordial welcome, assigned me a tent next to his own, and asked me to live with him during my stay. At six we dined in a plank hut, sitting down ten it number, the whole party, with the exception of myself, belonging to the General's staff. The General is taciturn, which gives the cue to his party. He must certainly have enough on his mind to occupy his thoughts, *though he does not show any signs of wear.* In person he bears a very strong likeness to the late Lord Charles Wellesley, with whom I was personally acquainted. Indeed on coming out of my tent next morning, and seeing the General standing, segar in mouth, in front of his, so striking was the resemblance in countenance, figure, and appearance, that, had I not known that the second son of the Duke of Wellington is no longer living, I could have almost sworn he stood before me.

General Grant is about forty-two years of age, and was regularly educated for the service at West Point, but finding promotion slow, he quitted the army, and had been for five years engaged in private pursuits when the civil war broke out. After dinner he took me to his tent, gave me a segar, and chatted freely. Here I had an opportunity of witnessing the display of his very remarkable facility for the despatch of business, which alone could prevent a person in his position from being overwhelmed. We were incessently interrupted by messengers bringing letters, messages &c. Without being in the least disconcerted, he at once attended to the matter before him, wrote the necessary instructions and then resumed his conversation. Twice I rose to leave him, but he begged me to be seated. I felt bound to tell him that I must be very much in his way, and that I hoped he would not consider it necessary to do more than hand me over to a staff officer, and afford me facilities for seeing the armies, lines, &c.

The night was cold and I was frequently awoke by the firing of guns, and I concluded shelling was going on. The next morning after breakfast, the weather being most beautiful, the general offered to send me, accompanied by an aid-de-camp, to see the lines opposite Petersburg. Accordingly colonel —— and I, and two orderlies with four horses, started by the train and passed about a mile and a half from Petersburg, where occasionally a train is fired at, to prevent which, in the most exposed places, small mounds have been thrown up. I observed as we passed along a circular saw at work, driven by a movable steam engine. By this means four men were cutting and piling up wood at an incredibly rapid rate. The Americans are very ingenious in labour saving contrivances.

General Warren also joined us, and pointed out the scenes of some battles which took place two months ago. The country was wooded, with the exception of a large field of Indian corn, which, being eight feet high, gave concealment to thousands of Confederates. The fighting here lasted about three days; but, excepting the trampled state of the ground and the carcasses of a couple of horses, there was nothing to indicate so fearful a struggle. The trees had since been generally cut down, to allow of the space being commanded by cannon. It is a marvel to me how troops move at all in this thickly wooded country. It is impossible to employ artillery, and cavalry are useless in any mass, serving merely as scouts, foraging parties, &c. Then the danger to the mounted officers from the ambuscades to which they are exposed, and the deadly character of the *armes de precision* now in use is so great that it is wonderful how any of them escape.

We crossed the Weldon railroad, where five guerrillas, in Federal uniform, stealing horses, had been killed two days previously. The generals now dispensed with their escorts, and we rode along near to the pickets until it was time to return towards the train which was to carry me back to City Point. Several regiments drew up and presented arms as Genl. Meade passed but we did not ride close enough to judge their appearance. I understood it was a day for regimental inspection, and so they chanced to be under arms and paid the usual compliment. I think the men are not troubled with much drill. Indeed, it would be out of place in the presence of an enemy.

Before starting by train on my return to City Point I had time to visit the divisional hospital, which I found very clean and comfortably arranged. The system appeared to be that if a wounded man was likely to be fit for duty in three weeks he was treated in the camp hospitals. If seriously wounded he was moved by ambulances and train to the James river, and thence conveyed by hospital transports to Washington or Baltimore. The health of the army was said to be excellent, and certainly nothing could be more delightful than the climate during the time of my visit. But I suspect there is another cause to account for this satisfactory sanitary report. I was given to understand that the men got no spirits whatever, either directly from government or by purchase from sutlers, and that consequently the conduct of the army was very good. This, although convenient for commanding officers, struck me as a specimen of high-minded discipline, which we should never dream of enforcing towards our troops. So rigidly is the rule carried out here that if a sutler is detected selling spirits, all his goods are forfeited.

For the Confederate:

MACRAE'S BRIGADE, A. N. V.,
February 20th, 1865.

EDITOR OF THE CONFEDERATE:—Sir: As a matter of justice, I respectfully ask a place in your columns, to correct a wrong impression in certain quarters, in regard to the North Carolina Agency for transmitting supplies to the North Carolina soldiers in the field; and especially to counteract the influence likely to eminate from a communication published in your paper about the 30th ult., asserting that very few boxes sent in charge of the agent appointed by, and under the direction of, the Medical Department of North Carolina, ever reach their destination. So far from this being true, very few are lost. Out of nearly *twelve thousand boxes* forwarded by this agent, I am assured upon undoubted authority, that not more than *twelve have been lost*; and I personally know that a large number have been despatched by this means to this Brigade, and several to my own company, and I have yet to learn of a single case in which a box thus sent has failed to reach its destination.

By publishing this, you will do justice to all concerned, and oblige,

A SERGEANT.

NOTICE.

Committed to the jail of Catawba county, two negro men, one man, about twenty years of age, says his name is Jim, and belongs to John Beacham, near Vicksburg, Miss. The other, aged about eighteen, says he belongs to Samuel Blair, at Charlotte, N. C., is named JOHN.

A. J. HILTON, Jailor,
march 6-dtf Newton, N. C.

$100 REWARD.

Stolen from my room at the Tytheing Department in this place, on Saturday last, a hunting case English lever Silver Watch. There was a black plaited buckskin breast chain with a gold hook attached to the watch. The watch contained no crystal, the second hand was off, and the minute-hand was somewhat bent. The watch was made by W. M. Robinson, Liverpool. Jewellers and watch dealers, are requested to keep a look out, as it is probable that it may be carried to them for repairs or sale.

I will give a reward of $100 dollars for its delivery to me, and no questions asked.

T. B. WHITTED,
march 6-d2t* Tythe Agent, Raleigh.

W. & W. RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER AND SUP'T,
MAGNOLIA, N. C., March 2, 1865.

NOTICE.

All communications on business connected with this company should be addressed to the undersigned at this place, until further notice.

All accounts for services rendered, or property purchased, claims of every kind must be immediately rendered to the Superintendent here.

Claims will be settled as fast as funds can be received for that purpose.

Those neglecting this notice must take all risk and loss on the present currency.

All accounts for wood, timber, negro hire and materials of every kind made since 1861 will be paid in the present currency only.

Negro bonds or accounts for negro hire for the current year will be paid in currency as soon as funds can be received from the Government for that purpose.

S. L. FREMONT,
mar 6-d3t Chief Engineer and Sup't.

IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE,

BY TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

Of Foreign Goods and Furniture,

On Wednesday, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock.

The entire lot of Collie & Co's Furniture, consisting of Parlor, Dining Room and Office Furniture.

—ALSO—

1 case of superior Envelopes (Letter and Official,)
1 case Agate Buttons, 212 great gross,
1 case of Hair Brushes, 11 doz.
1 case Lead Pencils, 150 gross.
1 case Leather Leaf Cards, 636 pr.
1 case Suspender Buttons, 103 great gross.
1 case S. Bone Buttons 83 great gross.
1 case H Saw Files, 137 doz.
72 kegs White Lead.
1 bale bagging Twine.
16 cases Tumblers, 617 doz.
2 cases Com. Note Paper.
2 cases Clark's Spool Cotton.
1 case Mohair Lusters for Ladies' Dresses.
13 Marble Pattern Toilet Setts Crockery.
12 extra Soap Stands.
13 extra Tooth Brush Stands.
12 White Granite Coffee Pots.
12 " " Tea Pots.
12 " " Sugar Dishes.
12 " " Cream Pots.
35 " " Dishes (asst.)
50 setts " Cups and Saucers.
102 Chambers.
263 Bowls, [asst.]
26 pieces Heavy Dundee Bagging.
25 coils Manilla Rope.
1 case Ladies' Gaiters.
1 case Gents' Cavalry Boots.
3 cases Box Coffee Mills.
1 case English Axes.
4 cases French Brandy.
1 beautiful Young Stallion, "Black Prince," perfectly kind and gentle under saddle and in harness.

We invite the attention of dealers to the above sale, as it it is an important one.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
Auction and Commission Merchants.
March 6-dtd

MILITARY BLANKS neatly printed at this office.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1865. { NUMBER 55.

NEGRO AUCTION.

On Tuesday next, 7th inst., at 12 o'clock, we will sell at auction 20 likely negroes. Among them is a first rate seamstress, ironer and washer. The others are men, boys and girls, and all are number one negroes and sold for no fault.

mar 6-d2t W. F. ASKEW & CO.

B. F. GRADY,

EXCHANGE BROKER,
(Late of Wilmington N. C.,)
RALEIGH, N. C.

Dealer in Stocks and Bonds, Sterling Exchange, Bank Notes, Gold and Silver Coin, &c.

☞ Office in the store of L. E. Heartt, Esq., No. 13, Fayetteville Street, Heartt & Iredell's old stand.

march 6-d4t*

CAMP NEAR CAPE FEAR RIVER.

HEADQ'RS C. S. NAVAL FORCES,
March 2, 1865.

NOTICE.

All absentees from this command, who report themselves on board C. S. steamer "Patrick Henry" at Richmond within twenty days from this proclamation will not be punished. Those who remain absent will be arrested and treated as deserters.

J. R. TUCKER,
mar 4-d3twlt Flag Officer Commanding, &c

Fayetteville Observer copy three times and send bill to Lieut McCorkle at Fayetteville for payment.

NOTICE.

Having qualified at February term of Warren county Court, as Executrix to the will of my deceased husband, M M Drake, I hereby notify all persons indebted to his estate to make payment; all holding claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

WINEFRED DRAKE,
Executrix.
Cum testamento annexo.
mar 4-d3t W C DRAKE, Agent,

FOR RENT.

A good, comfortable dwelling house, with a Store Room eighteen feet square. The dwelling contains six rooms besides the store room, and two fire-places. There is a small garden spot attached to the lot. For further particulars apply to

JOSEPH JORDAN,
mar 3-5t* at Mills H. Brown's old stand.

ALL KINDS OF PLANTATION and Bar Iron. Sheet Iron, Band Iron, Spiders, Ovens, Lids, Wagon Boxes &c., at

SHAY, WILLIAMS, & Co's,
mar 3-d5t Raleigh, N. C.

SHOVELS, AXES, PLOWS &c.

5 doz Long Handle Shovels,
10 " Cast Steel Axes,
4 " " " Hilling Hoes,
6 " Grindstones—Deep River grit,
3 " No 0 Plows,
5 " No 11 "
4 " No 6 "
1 " No 2, two horse Plows—Livingston,
1200 " Plow Points, Landsides and Bolts,
250 pounds Horse Shoes,
300 " " " Nail Rods,

For sale by

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.
mar 3-d5t Raleigh, N. C.

NEW MUSIC.

Silver Bells (Mazurka) by Charles O. Pape, Price $5. Orders accompanied by the cash and directed to Prof. C. O. Pape at Hillsboro, N C, will be promptly attended to. A liberal discount allowed to the trade. mar 3 d3t*

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my property situated in the town of Greensboro, where I now live. The property consists of 9 or 10 acres containing a large dwelling house with eleven or twelve excellent rooms, all fitted with gas fixtures, a first rate double brick kitchen, brick smoke house, three good framed barnes, two good carriage houses, good framed stables, good framed straw barn and hay houses, shelters and sheds, a good dairy and all other necessary outbuildings. It is one of the most desirable places to be found. I am determined to sell, and a bargain can be had. Those wishing to purchase can call and see the property for themselves, or can obtain all further information by addressing

JAMES WOODS,
mar 3-d6t Greensboro', N. C.

OFFICE CHEIF QUARTERMASTER C. S. A.
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
RALEIGH, Feb'y 27th, 1865.

All contractors with Major W. W. Peirce for leather and shoes, will without delay send to this office any they may have, on hand marked to the undersigned,

H R. HOOPER,
feb 28-d6t Major & Chief Q. M.

COPAL VARNISH.

The undersigned are now engaged in manufacturing Copal and Coach Varnish. Copal at $30 per gallon, and Coach at $50 per gallon.

Orders solicited

J. H. WILSON, Jr., & CO.,
Feb 17-dtf Charlotte, N. C.

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County, We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings.

W. J. HAWKINS,
dec. 28-d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

FOR RENT.

A large and desirable residence within a mile of the city of Raleigh, with 300 acres of land attached. Apply to

Dr. JOYNER,
Yarbrough House,
jan 31-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

☞ State Journal copy.

$100 REWARD.

Was taken at the Depot on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately paid, and no questions asked. jan 28-dtf

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JOB WORK of every kind neatly executed at this office.

Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.

The Commissioners of Appraisment for the State of North Carolina present their Schedule of Prices to govern Purchasing Agents for the next sixty days, with rates considerably advanced in consequence of the advance by order of Government in the prices paid above those of the late schedule. They earnestly hope that there now being no excuse for holding back the products so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly spare from their own consumption to the aid of that army, which now at last is to be recognized as our only saviour from the unrestrained and grasping despotism of our barbarous enemy:

Apples, dried good, peeled, per bush.		
	28 lbs.	$ 10 00
"	unpeeled, per bush of 28 lbs.	7 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	18 50
"	without handles, each,	18 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	4 50
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	10 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
"	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	2 00
"	gross, per pound,	1 00
"	salted, per pound,	2 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	5 00
"	adamantine, per pound,	10 00
Chains,	trace, per pair,	16 00
Cloth,	woolen, for soldiers' clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz to yard, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard	15 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb.,	2 50
Coffee,	Rio, per pound	12 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush., 70 lbs.,	12 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	12 20
Drills,	cotton, ¼ yd. wide 3 yards to pound, per yd.,	2 80
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs.,	100 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl. 196 pounds,	90 00
"	superfine, per bbl. 196 lbs.	80 00
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs.	70 00
Fodder,	baled, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hats,	wool each,	8 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	5 00
"	" "	0 00
"	green, per pound,	2 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1500 00
"	artillery, 2d class, per head	1200 00
House rent,	per room per month,	40 00
Iron,	Pig, No. 1, per ton, 2000 lbs	350 00
"	" " 2, " " 2000 lbs	314 00
"	" " 3, " " 2000 lbs	278 00
"	Bloom, " " 2000 lbs	710 00
"	Smith's square or round, per ton of 2000 pounds,	1030 00
"	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2240 pounds,	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard,	15 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	60
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet,	60 00
Lard,	per pound,	4 50
Leather,	sole per pound,	10 00
"	upper per pound,	12 00
"	harness per pound,	12 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon,	15 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,500 00
"	2d class, per head,	1,200 00
"	3d class, per head,	800 00
Mechanics,	1st class, per day, rations by government,	10 00
"	2nd class per day ration by government,	6 00
Nails,	per keg,	200 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs.	10 00
"	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs.	9 25
"	shelled, per bushel,	8 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton ¾ yard wide, 7 oz. to yard, per yard,	2 50
"	cotton, ¼ yard wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard,	2 75
Onions,	per bushel,	12 00
Oxen work,	1st quality, per yoke,	1,500 00
" "	2d quality, per yoke,	1000 00
Peas,	cow, per bushel of 60 lbs.	15 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs.	8 00
"	sweet, per bushel of 60 lbs.	8 00
Peaches	dried peeled, per bushel of 33 lbs.	12 50
"	unpeeled, per bushel of 33 lbs.	10 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	3 50
"	salted, per pound,	3 90
"	gross,	2 60
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
"	common, near town, per head per month,	5 00
"	1st quality, in the country, per head per month,	7 00
"	common, in the country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	80 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	1 50
"	old, per pound,	1 10
Rye,	good, per bushel of 56 lbs.	12 00
Rosin,	per bbl of 280 lbs,	2 00
"	in bulk of 280 lbs.	50
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	6 00
Shirting,	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 4½ yds. to pound, per yard,	1 75
"	cotton, ¼ yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton stripes,	8 yards to lb, per yard,	2 75
Salt,	Coast, per bushel of 50 lbs.,	40 00
"	Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds,	50 00
"	Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds,	45 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	10 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	25 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldiers' wool, per pair,	4 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	50 00
Sugar,	brown, common, per pound,	5 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	2 00
"	soft, per pound,	1 25
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs.,	8 00
Shorts,	good, per bushel of 22 lbs.,	1 75
Ship stuff,	good, per bushel of 37 lbs.,	2 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	10 00
"	green, per pound,	18 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yard, per yard,	2 50
Tobacco,	No. 1, extra,	3 00
"	No. 1	2 50
"	No. 2,	1 75
"	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	4 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	4 00
"	manufactured, per gallon,	2 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon,	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bushel of 60 lbs.	15 00
"	bran, per bushel of 17 lbs.	1 50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs.	2 75
"	" unbaled, per 100 lbs.	2 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each,	700 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new, each,	500 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs.	15 00
Wool,	washed, per pound,	12 00
"	unwashed, per per pound	10 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred lbs.,	1 00
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	18 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	12 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	30 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	36 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	24 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,	6 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day,	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month,	110 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	65 00
Hire of horse, per day,	4 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(signed) H. K BURGWYN,
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.
February 6th, 1865.

JUNIPER BUCKETS,

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURE.

We are agents for the sale of the above Buckets, wholesale or retail Send on orders:

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
mar 3-d3t Auct. & Com. Merchants.

SELECT SCHOOL.

At the residence of W. H. Finch by
feb 2-dtf MISS. M. W. FINCH.

RUNAWAY TAKEN UP!

Boy LEVY was taken up in the enemie's lines on the other side of the Chowan River. He says he belongs to J. W. Isaac Hutchings; said boy is black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, stout and about forty-four or five years of age, weighs about 150 to 175 pounds.

For further particulars apply at this office.
feb 9-dtf.

$200 REWARD.

Runaway on the 3rd of this month a Negro Boy named GEORGE. He is a bright red skined mulatto, about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and claims to be a barber. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in any jail or his delivery to either W. F. Askew & Co, Raleigh, or to Dr. W. J. Hawkins at Ridgeway.

Feb 22-d10t.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON DENTIST.

Special attention given to diseases of the mouth and throat.

Office at Exchange Hotel,
RESIDENCE ON HILLSBORO STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.
feb 23-dtf

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER C. S. A.
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 23th, 1865.

Contractors with Major W. W. Pierce, who do not report in person at this office within twenty days, and make a full and accurate statement of their contracts, as required by circular of the 3rd instant, will be reported (together with all detailed and light duty men working with them) for duty in the field, and suits will be immediately brought on their bonds.

H. R. HOOPER,
feb 24-d10t Major & Ch'f Q. M.

N. C. POWDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An experienced person, capable of taking the place of Foreman, can get employment in the Mills of the above Company. Satisfactory recommendations will be required.

S. W. DAVIS, Pres't.
Feb 17 dtf. Charlotte, N. C.

AUCTION SALES.

Will be sold to-day at Towles' Auction and Commision Store, several fine Gold Watches, in good order; two excellent Sewing Machines; two good second hand Buggies and Harness; one new two Horse Spring Wagon; two new Side Tables; one Rocking Chair and other furniture; 3 kilts prime Mountain Butter and Chestnuts. Best Sheffield Axes and 10 doz Victoria Blacking and other goods.

JAMES M TOWLES,
mar 4-d2t Auctioneer.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at FIVE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with despatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

ADOLPH COHN

WHOLESALE TOBACCO,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

*** Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va. jan 9 d3m*

$2000 REWARD.

LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent Southern Express Company.
jan 18-dtf

A LARGE FARM TO RENT IN

CASWELL COUNTY.

On Monday 13th day of February next I will rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Ruffin Depot, on the Piedmont R. R., my large and well improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which produces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay—mostly herds grass.

On it is a large two story dwelling with five rooms and portico in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro houses, two large barns with sheds and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands.

Address the undersigned at Anderson's Store, N. C.
jan 30-dtf. JOSEPH PINNIX.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to change my base, and will in future tan all hides for one-third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 12-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred Hands wanted to work on the grading and track-laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.

ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS.

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.

Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
Pres't Raleigh, N. C.,
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't,
Cary, N. C.
dec 6-dtf

Conservative copy till forbid.

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next at the store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, for the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided SAFE and COMFORTABLE quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

dec 19-dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

LAMPBLACK WANTED.

Twenty-five or thirty lbs. Lampblack wanted immediately, for which a good price will be paid.

Apply at THIS OFFICE.

CONFEDERATE STATES DEPOSITORY,

RALEIGH, N. C March 2, 1865.

Notice is hereby given, that for the present, the interest due January 1st 1866, on all certificates of indebtedness of the Confederate States of America, payable in North Carolina, will be paid at this office on presentation of said certificates.

Conservative, Progress and Standard, Greensboro Patriot, Goldsboro State Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Salisbury Watchman, and Charlotte Bulletin, will insert each six times and send duplicate accounts to this office.

C. B. HARRISON,
mar 3-d6t Depository.

$100 REWARD.

Stolen from the stable of the undersigned, in Orange county, on the night of the 20th ult., near Durham's Station, one BAY HORSE four years old this Spring, with black legs mane and tail, a small white speck on his back, caused by being galded with a plow saddle, and has shoes on all around.

The above reward will be given to any person that will deliver said Horse to me at Durham's or put me in possession of any information so that I can get the said horse.

mar 3-d6t WM. A. COX.

B. F. POWELL,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

WARRENTON, N. C.

*** Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

REFER TO

W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carroll, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Baskerville, Richmond, Va.; Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.
jan 9 dtf

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

The undersigned having been appointed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filled in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
feb 28-dtf [Fayetteville, N. C]

...LY CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1865.

The office of the *Confederate* needs an associate Editor and general business manager and superintendent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. M. Gorman, Esq. Applications will be received to fill this vacancy. Those applying must be practical Printers, and of sufficient experience to take the management of a large concern, with ability to give agitable references.

Address, EDITOR CONFEDERATE.

Public Meeting.

There will be a public meeting of the citizens of this city, on Thursday next, the 9th inst., to be held at the Court House, at 12 m., for the purpose of responding to the appeal of Governor Vance, in behalf of the army. Citizens of the county of Wake are respectfully invited to attend.

We copy from the Richmond *Whig*, of a late date, the action of the House of Representatives, upon the resolutions lately presented from the committee on foreign relations, in response to the communication from the President about the Hampton Roads negotiation, and its result. Of course the resolutions passed the House, with but one dissenting vote—Hon. J. T. Leach, of this State.

In these resolutions Congress regrets that no alternative is offered by the foe, except submission or continued war; and declares its purpose, nay—unalterable determination—"to prosecute the war with the United States until that power shall desist from its efforts to subjugate us, and the independence of the Confederate States shall be established."

We quite concur with Dr. Leach, in his opposition to this harmless essay from the House of Representatives, and in the reason he assigns for his vote against the resolutions. In the language of Dr. Leach, "we have had *resolutions* enough." They began here in Raleigh, in the Legislature, and afterwards went out among the people; and were resolutions of all sorts. Some for war—boisterous, wordy, unmeaning. Then, others for peace—more meaningless, delusive and pernicious. Others for party—these were full of evil, bitterness, vituperation, verging to disloyalty and treason.

The country has obtained no good, but suffered much harm, from all this. What we want, as we have heretofore said, are not *resolutions*, but *resolution*. What Congress needed, and has lacked, ever since it has been in session, was resolution. The resolve to act; to do something to look the danger in the face; to meet the necessities, and assume the responsibilities; and this is what Congress has not done. It has disappointed the public expectation and the public will; and at last accounts, continues to do. It found the Treasury necessitous, and daily growing more so. It met a Secretary, who had matured a plan for relief, which plan he was willing to be responsible for. Instead of making the experiment at once, by which we could not be worsted, it delayed, faltered, debated; while ruin, we fear, almost irreparable, has grown up around the Treasury, and still it halts. What sort of "warlike determination" is this? It is because Congress has not provided the means that the soldiers are, and have been unpaid for months. The soldiers that ought first to be taken care of, before all others in the land.

Congress found the army depleted; the discipline lose; organization needed; and winter, a period favorable for recruitment, at hand. They let slip the time, and find Spring, with its fierce battles, right upon us; and they have delayed, hesitated, debated, and no plan is yet adopted for meeting the emergency. Notwithstanding the recommendations of the War Department, which set forth the necessity, and the measures of relief—adopted by the government after anxious counsel and deliberation with the army-chiefs—every politician, from remote and obscure corners, has had to "dip his finger in the pie;" and, of course, much has been destroyed, and but little constructed.

On the most important measure of the session, Congress has slighted the advice and request of General Lee; put its opinion against that of the army, and the people; and, up to this time, refuses to make avail of an element of strength, which must be employed by us, or pass to the enemy. When the people meet, under the invitation of these congressional *resolutionizers*, "to renew their vows of devotion to the cause of independence," it would not be unwise if they were to devote themselves to finding some more suitable agent to assist them in carrying out their "determination to maintain their liberties," than this Congress has shown itself to be

RETURNED PRISONERS.—We notice the return of many prisoners who have recently come from Yankee prisons. They are a hopeful, buoyant, determined sett of men.—They know and feel deeply—feelingly—the issue at stake; and express their unalterable determination, as soon as exchanged, to report again to their commands, and battle freely for the independence of the Confederacy.—There are no croakers, despondents or time-servers amongst them. They are pure, unadulterated, uncompromising patriots, tried in the ordeal of prison, where every offer calculated to tempt men from the path of duty has been offered them. But love of country, and an earnest desire for the independence of the Confederacy arose above every consideration of self, and they return with a determination to fight unto death in defence of their homes.

The Sick and Wounded.

The campaign may be expected to open soon—very soon—and no one can tell how far, or how near, may be the field of operations.

Heavy duty may fall on this community at any moment. The sick and wounded may be brought to Raleigh from several quarters. It is necessary, therefore, to consider what accommodations we have; and what we can provide.

The Hospitals have not sufficient room; and the community must expect to furnish the room.

Of course, orders will be issued to the Medical Director, to make the necessary provision; and he will have no alternative, but to designate the houses to be used.

We have no doubt but that Dr. Hines will govern himself, as far as possible, by the convenience and comfort of the public. He will take such unoccupied houses as he can find, first. Next, he will take such places as are least useful to the public—if they are available for his purpose.

In this category would fall stores, and of these, liquor stores, &c. After these—churches, as being only used at stated times, and not absolutely essential to the public comfort. Then, Hotels, public schools; and last of all, private residences—the homes of families. It may be, and in all probability it will be, that these last will not be touched at all; and very possibly, neither of the last classes. But in all probability, much room will be required here; and persons may expect a call for the surrender of all, down to the churches included.

Families, too, will be expected to render all the assistance in their power, and if necessary, to take in the cooking for hospital establishments; and otherwise contribute to the comfort of the defenders of the country. It is a time when men will be tested by their deeds, and the scrutiny will be close and exact.—The medical officers will have a duty to perform, which they will do firmly and discreetly.

The ladies will again be in demand, and it would be well for them to prepare to organise a thorough, unostentatious, practical system, to make their valuable aid effective.

The house-wives in Raleigh must look to the coming campaign with the anticipation that it will bring demands upon their usefulness and their supplies, such as have not yet been made upon them. It would be well for the staid and experienced matrons in Raleigh to begin a system of preparation.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Nineteen car loads of "rebel prisoners"—as the Yankees call our men—passed through Baltimore on last Friday on their way to City Point for exchange. It seems that too much sympathy has been shown our prisoners while passing through Baltimore to please the Yankee authorities, so an official order has been published, which reads as follows:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
Baltimore, Md., February 24, 1865.
Special Orders No. 48.

Prisoners of war, *en route* through this Department, will not be permitted to communicate with any person except by special permission of the proper officers of the Government. All persons are forbidden to approach the prisoners or to attempt to pass the guards. * * * Offerings in the shape of food or luxuries are superfluous and unnecessary, and will be construed as a manifestation of sympathy with those in rebellion against the Government, and a desire to embarrass and harass the military authorities.

Arrests of persons violating the orders of this department will continue until demonstrations of sympathy with rebellion cease.

This order is not issued as a threat, but to warn those disloyal people who have made it necessary to resort to extreme measures, that the orders of the government will be enforced, and all persons violating said orders will be arrested and imprisoned, without regard to sex or condition.

By command of
Brevet Brig. Gen. W. W. MORRIS, U. S. A.

A week or more ago, our streets were filled with Yankee prisoners of war, on their way to the exchange depot; and while here had unrestrained liberty of intercourse with all who choose to converse with them. No guard was placed over them, and they could go about without restraint. We are told that some were even guests, *at night*, of certain families in this place, and much sympathy was evinced in their behalf. It is said they were gratuitously fed, and articles of comfort and luxury were furnished them by these sympathizers; and we are credibly informed that certain women who claim respectability, but who disgrace the land they live in, gave evidence of their kind feelings and well wishes for these hireling invaders and sackers of our homesteads and cities, and murderers of our children, by waving their handkerchiefs, as a train load moved off from the Depot. Sympathetic signs of fellowship and sympathy were also exhibited at other places; and yet, there were no arrests, nor "official orders" issued, warning these "disloyal people" to "discontinue their demonstrations of sympathy." Nevertheless, certain croakers and malcontents declare that we live under a military despotism.

Major Gen. Wilcox.

This distinguished officer has been spending a few days in Raleigh, on leave of absence. Gen Wilcox commands one of the most gallant divisions of the army. His career has been one of eminent and distinguished service; and as a North Carolinian, we feel the more pride in him, because he is a North Carolinian, and proud to avow it. Two of his Brigades are North Carolina brigades; one, formerly the brigade of Gen. Branch, the other that of Gen. Scales. Both stand high on the roll of honor.

Gen. Wilcox is hopeful and sanguine. He bids the people be of good cheer. The soldiers will take care of them.

EXECUTION OF CAPTAIN BEALL.—True to their cowardly instincts, says the Petersburg *Express*, the Yankees carried out their mad purpose of hanging Captain Beall on last Friday, 24th ult. The Yankees, it will be recollected, trumped up the charge against him of being "a spy and guerrilla," but the truth is, he was merely a prisoner of war. Captain Beall is a native of Jefferson county, Virginia, and was about thirty-two years old. He was educated at the Virginia University, and at the breaking out of the war he joined the army and became a Captain in the Second Virginia infantry, serving a part of the time under "Stonewall Jackson." He remained in that branch of service till last year, when he received a commission in the navy, and going to Canada, assisted, in September last to seize the steamer Parsons, on Lake Erie. The steamer Island Queen was also seized by Beall and his party, all of whom had gone on board as citizens. They scuttled the Island Queen, and subsequently attempted to get possession of the United States steamer Michigan, with the design, it afterwards appeared, of liberating the prisoners on Johnson's Island. This plan was frustrated, and Beall was afterwards arrested near Niagara Falls, and in February was convicted by a Yankee court martial as a "guerrilla and spy." For this gallant service he met with a felon's doom. He was hanged off New York on last Friday. He met his fate with the most terrible courage. While on the gallows, just just previous to his execution, in answer to the question "if he had anything to say," he replied:

"I protest against the execution of the sentence. It is *absolute murder—brutal murder*. I die in the defence and service of my country."

CONGRESS.—Since writing our leader yesterday, we see that Congress has passed the following bills:

To establish a Confederate flag; to increase the compensation of certain employees, male and female; resolutions about the war; and Messrs. Simmes and Simms have made "personal explanations" concerning the "style of Col. Ould;" and Foote, after having run away, has been expelled.

It is probable that this body will now adjourn; and will take a place in history along side the North Carolina Legislature, and Jos. Brown.

We have recived notification that both the Eastern and Western mail closes at eleven p. m., nightly. We will be compelled, therefore, to go to press earlier than usual. Advertisers are hereby informed that they must furnish advertisements for publication in the morning's paper, earlier than usual. From and after this date, we shall go to press at 9 o'clock, p. m., precisely.

DANGEROUS SPORT.—Persons, practicing with a pistol in rear of the Methodist church, in this city, on Saturday last, jeopordized the lives of the inmates of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind Asylum. A bullet from that direction, penetrated one of the rooms of the Institution in which a number of pupils were seated Such carelessness, we think, should be attended to by the proper authorities.

Numerous reports in regard to military affairs are in circulation; but being without official intelligence, we deem it wisest to publish no rumors.

From the Richmond Whig.

The House of Representatives last Friday in secret session, adopted the resolutions reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations (published by us at the time they were reported by the committee,) in response to the communication from the President, imparting the results of the late effort to open negotiations for peace with the enemy. The removal of the obligation of secrecy discloses the fact that the resolutions were adopted with one dissenting vote, Mr. J. T. Leach, of N C., who, it is understood, chose that mode of expressing the opinion that we had had resolutions enough, and that our reply to the insolent proposals of Lincoln and Seward should be only a more determined prosecution of the war. The resolutions set forth:

"That while Congress regrets that no alternative is left to the people of the Confederate States but a continuance of the war, or submission to terms of peace alike ruinous and dishonorable, it accepts, in their behalf, the issue tendered them by the authorities of the United States Government, and solemnly declares that it is their unalterable determination to prosecute the war with the United States until that power shall desist from its efforts to subjugate them, and the independence of the Confederate States shall have been established.

That the Congress has received with pride the numerous noble and patriotic resolutions passed by the army; and in the gallant and unconquered spirit which they breathe, coming from those who have for years endured dangers and privations, it sees unmistakable evidence that the enthusiasm with which they first dedicated their lives to the defence of their country is not yet extinct, but has been confirmed, by hardships and sufferings, into a principle of resistance to Northern rule, that will hold in contempt all disgraceful terms of submission; and for these expressions in camp, as well as for their noble acts in the field, our soldiers deserve, and will receive, the thanks of the country.

That the Congress invites the people of these States to assemble in public meetings, and renew their vows of devotion to the cause of independence, to declare their determination to maintain their liberties; to pledge themselves to do all in their power to fill the ranks of our army; and to provide for the support of the families of our soldiers; and to cheer and comfort, by every means, the gallant men who for years, through trials and dangers, have vindicated our rights on the battle-field.

That, invoking the blessing of God, and confiding in the justice of our cause; in the valor and endurance of our soldiers; and in the deep and ardent devotion of our people to the great principles of civil and political liberty, for which we are contending, Congress pledges itself to the passage of the most energetic measures to secure our ultimate success."

Love of Country.

Love of country! What a powerful and beautiful sentiment it is, implanted in every heart by the hands of the Creator, and consecrated by the lips of the God-man when he wept over the approaching destruction of his native land and uttered those plaintive words: "Oh, Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how often would I have gathered my children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not." What is our country? The *Southern Churchman* finds a very beautiful and appropriate answer to this question in a book entitled *An Attic Philosopher in Paris*—from the French. The Attic Philosopher, in his poor and airy regions of a large house in Paris, forms the acquaintance of a disable soldier, a noble and gallant Frenchman to whom he propounded the question. "How came you to think of being a soldier so early?" To which the soldier made the following reply:

Every time I visited him (his Uncle, a Fonteno veteran,) he said something which remained fixed in my memory. But one day I found him quite grave.

"Jerome," said he, "do you know what is going on on the frontier?"

"No, Lieutenant," replied I.

"Well," resumed he, "our country is in danger."

I did not well understand him, and yet it seemed something to me.

"Perhaps you have never thought what your country means," continued he, placing his hand on my shoulder,—"it is all that surrounds you, all that has brought you up and fed you, all that you have loved! This country that you see, these houses, these trees, these girls who go along there laughing—this is your country! The laws which protect you, and the bread which pays for your work, the words you interchange with others, the joy and grief which came to you from the men and things among which you like. This is your country! The little room where you used to see your mother, the remembrances she has left you, the earth where she rests.—This is your country. You see it, you breathe it everywhere! Think to yourself, my son, of your rights and duties, your affections and your wants, your past and your present blessings; write them all under a single name—and that name will be your country!'

I was trembling with emotion and great tears were in my eyes.

"Ah! I understand," cried I; "it is our home at large; it is that part of the world where God has placed our body and our soul."

"You are right, Jerome," continued the old soldier, "so you comprehend also what we owe it."

"Truly," resumed I, "we owe it all that we are; it is a question of love."

"And of honesty, my son," concluded he. "The member of a family who does not contribute his share of work and of happiness fails in his duty and is a bad kinsman—It is the same with him who enjoys the advantages of having a country and does not accept the burdens of it; he forfeits his honor, and is a bad citizen!"

"And what must one do, Lieutenant, to be a good citizen?" asked I.

"Do for your country what you would do for your father and mother," said he.

I did not answer at the moment; my heart was swelling and the blood boiling in my veins; but, in returning along the road, my uncle's words were, so to speak, written up before my eyes; "Do for your country what you would do for your father and mother." And my country is in danger; an enemy attacks it, whilst I—I turn cups and balls."

This thought tormented me so much all night that the next day I returned to Vincennes to announce to the Lieutenant that I had just enlisted, and was going off to the frontiers. The brave man pressed me upon his cross of St. Louis, and I went away as proud as an ambassador. This is how, neighbors, I became a volunteer under the Republic before I had cut my wise teeth.

MEDDLING WITH FIRE ARMS.—By the careless handling of fire-arms, in this city on yesterday, Laura, a servant of Mr. T. V. Moss, was badly burned in the face, and otherwise injured, by the accidental discharge of a double-barrelled gun, in the hands of Marcellus, a slave of Mrs. Jeffreys.

PERSONAL.—The numrous friends of Capt. SEATON GALES, Assistant Adjutant-General of Ramseur's (now Cox's) Brigade, will be glad to hear of his safe return from a Yankee prison.

Hon. W. C. Rives, of Virginia, has, determined, on account of his health, to retire from public duties, and in a farewell address declines a re-election to the office of a member of Congress.

For the Confederate.

MR. EDITOR;—I note in your paper of the 23d that Gen. Hardee gives, as an excuse for the non-destruction or non-removal of the 30,000 bales of cotton, at Savannah, that "it was stored in cellars and garrets, and its destruction would have involved that of the whole city." Can any one read this statement without a blush of shame for our officers, rising to his cheek? It is not possible; I cannot think that General Hardee, or any other General, would dare to allege such a false and baseless excuse. Savannah had been occupied by our troops awaiting the approach of the enemy for weeks beforehand; and to allege that the cotton could not have been pulled out of the cellars, thrown out of the garrets, in that period of time, and hauled to some place where it could have safely been destroyed, is to insult the common sense of our people. No, it was hidden from the officers in command, in order to sell to the Yankees; and right well have they been served, by their losing it all, or else the officers have grossly failed in their duty. This last is, I am sorry to say, the most probable, as had they done their duty the cotton could not have been concealed from their scrutiny. While speaking on this subject, let me remark. I accidently heard, only just two weeks ago, that not less than 15,000 bales were concealed in Wilmington, to no purpose for the same purpose. The writer took measures at once that the proper authorities should be informed of it, that our State might be saved the disgrace of paying the Yankees for our own conquest.

A CITIZEN.

THE CESSION OF SONORA.—Advices from France show that the reported cession of Sonora is without foundation, and indicate that the relations between France and the United States are not likely to undergo any disturbance.

THRILLING AFFAIR IN ROBERSON COUNTY—A LADY USES A REPEATER WITH FEARFUL EFFECT.—On Tuesday morning, about 1 o'clock, a band of deserters and escaped Yankee prisoners, 15 in number, and led by a Yankee naval officer, attacked the house of Mrs. Dr. McNair in Roberson County, and, after spending nearly an hour in the attempt, forced an entrance by breaking down the front door. Mr. Wm. Stanton, of this County, was staying at Mrs. McNair's on the night in question, and being called by that lady to her assistance soon after the attack commenced, promptly "reported for duty." An exciting contest followed, Mrs. McNair and Mr. Stanton both being provided with Colt's repeaters and a rifle, which they used with fatal effect; one of the attacking party being killed and another wounded in the breast. We regret to learn that Mrs. McNair was badly burned and her face otherwise injured by fragments of glass and powder. Mr. Stanton was also slightly wounded.

Mrs. McNair and Mr. Stanton having exhausted their ammunition, the latter, at the urgent solicitation of Mrs. McNair (who feared the desperadoes would wreak vengeance on him for the death of their comrades,) retired, and she remained alone to brave their fury. On approaching her, the Yankee officer in command was so struck with her bold and determined mien, that, instead of harming her, he congratulated her warmly on her heroic conduct, stating that she was the first person, man or woman, who had offered any resistance to his band.

They carried off nearly all the valuables they could find, including silver ware and jewelry, six thousand dollars in Confederate notes, and two breastpins, containing the pictures of Mrs. McNair's husband and son; the latter of whom fell in defence of his country on one of the battle fields of Virginia. The courage and determination of this noble woman savors more of romance than reality, but the incidents given in this article are literally true. It carries one back to the day of the Revolution, when the fearless women of the Colonies performed so many feats of wonderful daring. The example of Mrs. McNair is worthy to be imitated by many of the male sex whose knees are smiting together, like Belshazzar's, lest they be attacked by deserters and other roving desperadoes.—*Exp. Telegraph.*

Filling Vacancies among Commissioned Officers.

The bill prescribing the mode of filling vacancies among commissed officers of companies, battalions and regiments was considered and finally passed the Confederate House of Representatives, on Tuesday, 28th ult. As the bill is of peculiar interest to the army, we append a copy of it:

"A BILL TO CHANGE THE MODE OF FILLING VACANCIES AMONG COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF COMPANIES, BATTALIONS AND REGIMENTS

"SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That whenever a vacancy shall occur in the lowest grade of commissioned officer in any company in the army, the Captain of the company shall nominate the person to fill the same, who, if approved by the Colonel of the regiment to which the company belongs, and by the General commanding the separate army or department in which the regiment is serving, shall be forthwith assigned by the General to the vacant position, subject to the subsequent appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SECTION 2. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever any vacancy above the lowest grade of commissioned officer shall occur in a company, the Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel or other commanding officer of the battalion or regiment shall nominate the person to fill the same, who, if approved by the commander of the brigade to which the battalion or regiment belongs and by the General commanding the separate army or department in which the brigade is serving, shall be forthwith assigned by the General to the vacant position, subject to the subsequent appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

"SECTION 3. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever any vacancy shall occur in the field officers of a battalion or regiment, the brigade commander shall nominate the person to fill the vacancy, who, if approved by the division commander and by the general commanding the separate army or department in which the brigade is serving, shall be forthwith assigned by the general to the vacant position, subject to the subsequent appointment of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

"SECTION. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That no person shall be nominated, assigned or appointed under the provisions of this act, to any commissioned office in a company, battalion or regiment, who does not belong to the battalion or regiment."

GENERAL FOREST.—The Selma (Ala.) *Mississippian*, of a late date, says: "As a large number of our readers would like to know the whereabouts of the "Wizard of the Saddle," we suggest for them to be quiet for a few days only, and he will bring rejoicing to every Southern beating heart, as he is now getting ready for the move, and when he does move he will make the howl of his roaring heard among the negroes and Yankees in the West."

LENOIR, N. C.—A private letter to us from Lenoir, says: "We feel safer than ever in Lenoir. We have soldiers enough to protect this region, and there is, we think no danger.

Occasionally a house is robbed over near the mountains; but deserters will be hunted out of their fastnesses.

We understand also that Watauga will be put right."—*Salisbury Watchman.*

DIED,

At his residence in Burke county, N. C., on the 24th day of February, 1865, JOHN SUDDUTH, Esq., in the 76th year of his age.

The deceased was one of our most industrious and enterprising citizens, and was for many years county Surveyor for Burke county. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POST QUARTER MASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 4th, 1865.

Parties having claims against this Department are requested to forward them without delay through the Agents contracting the indebtedness, in order that certified accounts may be given for the same.
W. E. PIERCE,
march 7-d6t Capt. and A. Q. M.

LOST.

By a lady on Sunday last, at or near the Baptist Church, a large square black embroided thread Lace Veil.

We are authorized to pay $100 reward for its delivery at our store.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
mar. 7-d1t Commission Merchants.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1865, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, March 5.—Profound quiet prevails along the lines. The mud is considered the deepest known in this portion of Virignia for fifty years. The transportation of artillery and army wagons impossible.

Mr Jno Nagle, an aged and well known citizen, was knocked down and robbed last night of $1000 and a gold watch. The party has been arrested and the plunder recovered.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, March 4.—Very little business was done in the Senate to-day, for the want of a quorem. After the absentees were brought in, a bill concerning Hospitals was passed. The tax bill was then further considered, and an unimportant amendment passed; after which the Senate went into secret session.

From Mexico.

RICHMOND, March 5.—Advices from Mexico say the siege of Oaxaca, terminated on the 9th ult., by the surrender of the place, with its republican garrison, of 7,000 men, to Marshall Bazain, in command of the Imperial forces.—Gen. Dias was killed.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, March 5.—Northern papers 2d and 3d were received to-night.

The New Jersey Legislature has rejected the constitutional amendment by a tie vote.

An official statement, claims 450 pieces of artillery captured at Charleston.

Gov. Cameron, of Deleware, died on the 1st.

The Herald's dispatches from Charleston assert that Columbia was committed to flames on the 24th ult., by order of Sherman, in retaliation for his troops being fired on by citizens, while passing through town.

The Herald's Washington telegram says Gen. Sheridan has despatched an investigating committee to Lynchburg to ascertain the truth or falsity, of the report in relation to the anticipated movement of Lee's army.

The Yankee House of Representatives, have adopted an amendment to the civil appropriation bill, prohibiting arbitrary arrests and military trials of civilians.

The committee on volunteering in New York city have been officially notified that unless recruiting increases and men are put into service more rapidly, the draft will be commenced.

From Europe.

RICHMOND, March 5.—European advices of the 17th ult., state that Cardinal Wiseman died on the 15th.

Nothing important doing in Parliament.

Blair's mission made a commotion in financial business circles, and caused a considerable decline in cotton securities. Later news of the failure of the mission, produced reaction.

The Ram Olinde, was still at Ferrell.

Napoleon, in his speech at the opening of the French Chambers did not refer to the war in the country but represented the situation of affairs in Mexico satisfactory.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies, in spite of ministerial influence, passed a resolution in favor of repealing all laws to prevent coalition among working men.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE KNITTING CLUB WILL meet on Wednesday, March 8th, at the residence of Mrs. L. Bryan, at 8 o'clock, p. m.
mar 7-dtd

RALEIGH AMBULANCE COMMITTEE.

A few more volunteers are wanted to complete the organization of this Committee; also, lint, bandages and delicacies for the sick and wounded. Those wishing to join this Committee, or to contribute to its supplies, will report to day to
mar 7-dtf P. F. PESCUD.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Directors of the North Carolina Orphan's Fund in this city on Thursday the 9th day of March, 1865, in the rear room of the Methodist Book Store.
mar 7-dtd SAM'L H. YOUNG, Sec.

NOTICE—RUNAWAY SLAVE.

Was taken up, and committed to the public jail of Nash county, N. C., on the 1st day of March, 1865, a negro man who says his name is MILLIKIN; that he was raised by B. W. Dunn, Esq., of this county, and was sold by Mr. Dunn, in 1862, to a Richmond trader; that he was purchased in Richmond by one Capt. Joseph Little, of the 18th Mississippi Regiment; and was carried as a servant in the army; that his master was killed in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., and that he soon afterwards left and came back to his old neighborhood, and has been remaining there ever since.

Said boy is 28 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high; weighs about 160 lbs., rather stout built, black color; had on, when committed, common light homespun clothes, and fur cap.

The owner of said boy will please come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise, he will be dealt with as the law directs.
N. W. COOPER, Sheriff,
mar 7-w6t Nash county, N. C.

SUGAR! SUGAR!!

A small lot of superior Brown Sugar in store and for sale by the barrel, and at retail.
—ALSO—
TOILET SOAP,
Genuine imported English. An excellent article for the Ladies. JAS. McKIMMON.
mar 7 d2t*

PUBLIC MEETING.

There will be a Public Meeting held in St. Mark's District, at Mt. Vernon Church, on Saturday 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, to take into consideration Gov. Vance's Proclamation, in regard to feeding our army. Citizens generally are invited to attend, ladies especially. ST. MARK.
march 7-d1t.w1t

☞ City papers please copy.

ROSIN OIL.

200 Bbls. Lubricating Oils.
30 " Superior Tanners Oil.
40 " Paint Oil.
Deliverable at Egypt, Chatham county, or at Fayetteville. Y. S. LUTTERLOH.
mar 7-dtf

ATTRACTIVE SALE.

The sale of the Ladies' Wardrobe and Toilet articles, heretofore advertised, and postponed, will take place on Wednesday next—sale commencing promptly at 11 o'clock.

The articles may be seen to-day.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
mar 7-d1t Auctioneers.